

VOL XXII

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY DETERMINED

To Put An End to The Cuban War, No Matter What Happens.

THE DON'S WANT AN ARMISTICE

It is Said This is Desired That They May Make the Necessary Preparations For Hostilities.

AN INCLINATION TO GRANT THIS

The Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs Expresses the Belief That A Rupture Between Spain and the United States Can Hardly Be Avoided.

Washington, March 28.—President McKinley is firmly determined to end the Cuban war in a peaceable way if possible, by force if necessary. Spain resists this, and has asked the United States to secure an armistice with the Cubans to allow her reasonable time to come to an understanding.

It can be stated upon high authority that there has been no abatement of the president's intention to see that the war is terminated upon terms that will render the Cubans practically a free people. It is not believed that they will accept anything less, nor that Americans will be satisfied if we should encourage a settlement that would not be acceptable to the Cubans.

If there should be an armistice it would be with the concession made by Spain, at the instance of this country, that negotiations should be opened immediately with the insurgents looking to the establishment of a permanent peace upon these terms.

It has long been the hope of the administration to bring Spain to the point of making propositions of this character as the basis of a settlement most satisfactory to all parties, and it is hoped from Spain's attitude that this aim has arrived.

The friends of administration feel that the situation is a very delicate one and that much will depend upon the course congress may pursue. In the meantime the president will on Wednesday send his message asking that an appropriation be made for the aid of the desolate Cubans.

Spanish Editors Say They Can Whip the United States.

Madrid, March 28.—Commenting on the probabilities of war with the United States El Imparcial says:

"It is indispensable to get ready all the elements we possess for a naval fight, and it is urgent that the fleet should go to Cuba."

"The United States will maintain the advantage if they can place seven ironclads in front of the Vizcaya and the Almirante Oquendo, but when our two ships actually have to fight this is a disadvantage, and it is urgent that the fleet should go to Cuba."

The semi-official El Globo says:

"At a time when the duration of the war in Cuba is being brought to a close by force of arms, and when peace is being forced by means of autonomy, the United States throws down the mask which hid her ambition. In whose name are they going to establish intervention, and the cause of what they call a revolution? Is it to save the cause of revolutionary bandits? If the United States will put light on the powder they have been heaping up so long, this is an inopportune time to do so."

"They will be unable to avert a trial of strength, but they will not allow themselves to impose reasonable limits. It behooves us then always to be in the right, not only as a satisfaction to our conscience, but as the very backbone of our energy."

"The Spanish government, which in every case will meet the demands of the situation, is today absolutely in the right and will make the right known at any cost."

El Tiempo says:

"If we must fight, our means will not be so great as they were, but we will show the world how a nation fights in defense of its rights."

PATRIOTIC MOVEMENT.

Citizens of Spain Will Raise Money to Purchase Arms.

Madrid, March 28.—The latest intelligence from the United States has occasioned a great patriotic movement throughout Spain. A large number of persons have announced their intention to give up a day's pay for services in order to raise a fund for the purchase of arms. A committee, over which the bishop of Madrid will preside, has been

organized to receive subscriptions. Special theatrical performances are announced, the receipts of which are to be devoted to this purpose.

The Duke of Veragua, who knows President McKinley personally, is reported as saying: "President McKinley does not inspire me with confidence. He thinks himself the first statesman in the world. He is proud and vain, and his great vanity makes him believe himself a Napoleon, when in reality he is an ignorant squire."

It is said that the Conservatives intend to propose that the troops in the interior of Cuba should withdraw to the coast until the autonomists and separatists arrive at an agreement, but it is not expected that the cortes will entertain such a proposal. The situation in Cuba is declared to be "much improved."

Spain Has No Hope.

Madrid, March 28.—El Liberal, attributing to President McKinley a decision to propose that Spain should give Cuba for an indemnity, says: "The government may have any other pleasure, but the Spanish people as a whole will not permit to discuss this subject. It is not for ephemeral glories or the desire of conquest. We may emerge vanquished, which is somewhat doubtful, but we will never come out dishonored."

Spain Wants an Armistice.

Washington, March 28.—Spain is not ready to go to war and is urging the United States to give her more time. She wants to land her torpedo boats at Porto Rico and make other arrangements. Indications are that she will be granted more time. However, it is claimed the president has fully developed his policy and will make no change except under extraordinary circumstances.

Austria Is Not Europe.

Rome, March 28.—The Marquis Visconti Venosta, the Italian foreign minister, says the Cuban situation was worse, but that outside of Austria, the moral support Spain for dynamic reasons, no European power is inclined to show practical sympathy for Spain. Ricotti Garibaldi says that if the United States will defray their expenses he will engage to send 40,000 Garibaldians to Cuba.

Report Will Be Made.

London, March 28.—The Pall Mall Gazette says the report on the loss of the Malina promises to be a model of what such a document should be. The business of the board of inquiry was not to impute motives, nor to find excuses, but to set forth the facts as ascertained by them. They have done so, and the president will apparently pursue much the same line of business-like reticence.

With Work Night and Day.

Philadelphia, March 28.—Acting under orders from the navy department at Washington, two of the old monitors now at League Island navy yard, the Castille and Nebraska, were placed in the dry dock for repairs. All of the monitors now at the navy yard will be repaired and about the same time.

Three shifts will be placed at work on the fighters, so that work will continue day and night.

Marine Insurance Increased.

Boston, March 28.—The demand for marine insurance has greatly increased within the past few days. President Foster of the Boston Marine Insurance company has recently written about 25 risks and is daily receiving many applications. In consequence of the threatening aspect of the situation war rates have been increased 50 per cent over rates prevailing two days ago.

Only One Ship Will Be Sent.

Washington, March 28.—The only way of peace is that Spain at the last moment

may offer a solution that will prevent war. This proposition is being read directly the first class of cadets before which she is to pacify the islands by a form of autonomy, or, failing, will withdraw her ships and troops and acknowledge the independence of the island.

To Work Extra Time.

Washington, March 28.—Machinists in the gun shops at the navy yard will be required hereafter to work 12 hours a day. The new order takes effect at midnight Sunday, when a full force will begin work and continue until noon Monday. A second shift will work from noon until midnight and will relieve each other from day to day.

Physical Examination Ordered.

Annapolis, March 28.—At dinner formation at the Naval academy an order was read directing the first class of cadets to report at the medical department for physical examination, preparatory, it is supposed, to sea orders.

New Castle, Ind., March 28.—George H. Stinson, who brought suit against the Peabody Railway for damages for injuries sustained while a passenger, the case being transferred to Madison county, was awarded a verdict for \$1,000. At a time of receiving the verdict, Mr. Stinson was editor of the Henry County Republican.

White-Capors Warned.

Bedford, Ind., March 28.—The Lawrence circuit court has adjourned until next term. Judge Martin, having heard of threats of white-capping in this vicinity, took occasion to give a warning on the subject before closing court by stating that all such outbreaks will be punished to the full extent of his power.

Too Wide Wide.

Elmore, Ind., March 28.—White river was 16 miles wide at this point, and the high water has caused a break in a levee five miles above here caused a break here. The western part of Elmore was completely submerged, and the people have moved out.

Saved by a Hatchbox.

Rochester, Ind., March 28.—While George Ream was hunting ducks on Lake Manitou his gun was prematurely discharged, the load passing through his left side. A hatchbox caused the shot to glance off, otherwise it would have been fatal.

Great Damage Done.

Vincennes, Ind., March 28.—The situation in the flooded districts here was about the same. The water is still at the 30-foot mark. The whole country was flooded. Hundreds of people are in distress and the damage is incalculable.

Losses of the Year.

New York, March 28.—The tendency of the stock market for the week has been downward, with the price movement feebly, closing week at average quotations, the lowest of the year 1898. The all-important factor throughout has been the Cuban situation.

Artillery Arrives.

Charleston, S. C., March 28.—A battery of artillery from St. Francis barracks, St. Augustine, arrived and was taken at once to the fortification on Sullivan's island, for reinforcement of the garrisons there. Mines are being placed in the channel.

Preparing For War.

Hongkong, March 28.—All the British warships are coaling and provisioning, having been ordered to prepare for the possibility of hostilities. The navy yard here is working day and night.

He's a Hunter.

Waller, Ind., March 28.—A hunter was shot while hunting a deer in a grove here. The deer was shot in the head and is now in the hands of the game warden.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

In the Senate.

Washington, March 22.—In the senate Mr. Gallinger announced he would introduce the measure on the Cuban question. The senate then debated the Alaska civil government bill until 2 p. m., when it gave way to the sessional question.

Washington, March 23.—National quarantine bill discussed.—Senator Hanna's credentials for the term beginning next March presented by Senator Foraker.

Washington, March 24.—Sidney P. Eppe, from the Fourth Virginia district, was questioned and R. T. Thorp gave his place.

Washington, March 25.—Senator Thurston paints a vivid picture of his observation in Cuba.

In the House.

Washington, March 22.—The house debated the Thorp (R.) versus Eppe (D.) contested election case from the Fourth Virginia district. The naval appropriation bill carries a total of \$52,653,658.

Washington, March 23.—Naval appropriation bill reported.—Thorpe's protest against the bill.

Washington, March 24.—Mr. Gallinger of New Hampshire gives his observations in Cuba.—National quarantine bill considered.

Washington, March 25.—Naval appropriation bill debated.

ALL PERISHED.

Edward Hanaman and Family Burned to Death in Their Home.

Kent, Minn., March 28.—The house of Edward Hanaman was burned down, and all the family perished in the flames, including Mr. Hanaman, his wife and five children.

Mr. Hanaman went home late and soon after the fire was discovered. It was impossible to render any assistance, as the family was unaided, and soon as an alarm was made the whole house was in flames. The bodies were all recovered, burned almost beyond recognition. Mr. Hanaman was a schoolkeeper.

Opposed in a New Deal.

Valparaiso, March 28.—Reports from Argentina state that the government will propose a new protocol with Chile, but has aroused decided opposition of the press and people. They insist that Chile has a right to demand a new protocol.

Chile Company Fails.

Muskegon, Mich., March 28.—The American railway company announced that it had failed to secure a charter for a line from Muskegon to Chicago, and applied for appointment of receivers.

C. H. Hackley and Thomas Hunt are sureties for the company. The company has \$100,000 capital and employs 100 people, the largest of its kind in the world.

Editor Dies a Victim.

New Castle, Ind., March 28.—George H. Stinson, who brought suit against the Peabody Railway for damages for injuries sustained while a passenger, the case being transferred to Madison county, was awarded a verdict for \$1,000. At a time of receiving the verdict, Mr. Stinson was editor of the Henry County Republican.

White-Capors Warned.

Bedford, Ind., March 28.—The Lawrence circuit court has adjourned until next term. Judge Martin, having heard of threats of white-capping in this vicinity, took occasion to give a warning on the subject before closing court by stating that all such outbreaks will be punished to the full extent of his power.

Too Wide Wide.

Elmore, Ind., March 28.—White river was 16 miles wide at this point, and the high water has caused a break in a levee five miles above here caused a break here. The western part of Elmore was completely submerged, and the people have moved out.

Saved by a Hatchbox.

Rochester, Ind., March 28.—While George Ream was hunting ducks on Lake Manitou his gun was prematurely discharged, the load passing through his left side. A hatchbox caused the shot to glance off, otherwise it would have been fatal.

Great Damage Done.

Vincennes, Ind., March 28.—The situation in the flooded districts here was about the same. The water is still at the 30-foot mark. The whole country was flooded. Hundreds of people are in distress and the damage is incalculable.

Losses of the Year.

New York, March 28.—The tendency of the stock market for the week has been downward, with the price movement feebly, closing week at average quotations, the lowest of the year 1898. The all-important factor throughout has been the Cuban situation.

Artillery Arrives.

Charleston, S. C., March 28.—A battery of artillery from St. Francis barracks, St. Augustine, arrived and was taken at once to the fortification on Sullivan's island, for reinforcement of the garrisons there. Mines are being placed in the channel.

Preparing For War.

Hongkong, March 28.—All the British warships are coaling and provisioning, having been ordered to prepare for the possibility of hostilities. The navy yard here is working day and night.

He's a Hunter.

Waller, Ind., March 28.—A hunter was shot while hunting a deer in a grove here. The deer was shot in the head and is now in the hands of the game warden.

PRIVATEERING.

How It Would Affect Our Merchant Marine.

PARIS CONVENTION OF 1856.

Why the United States Was Not a Party to That Agreement.—A

One-Sided Compact That DID NOT SAFEGUARD OUR INTERESTS.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—[Special.]—Now that war between Spain and the United States seems more imminent than ever before, European newspapers are suggesting that the United States is in bad luck in not being a party to the Paris convention of 1856.

Now that war between Spain and the United States seems more imminent than ever before, European newspapers are suggesting that the United States is in bad luck in not being a party to the Paris convention of 1856.

Now that war between Spain and the United States seems more imminent than ever before, European newspapers are suggesting that the United States is in bad luck in not being a party to the Paris convention of 1856.

Now that war between Spain and the United States seems more imminent than ever before, European newspapers are suggesting that the United States is in bad luck in not being a party to the Paris convention of 1856.

Now that war between Spain and the United States seems more imminent than ever before, European newspapers are suggesting that the United States is in bad luck in not being a party to the Paris convention of 1856.

Now that war between Spain and the United States seems more imminent than ever before, European newspapers are suggesting that the United States is in bad luck in not being a party to the Paris convention of 1856.

Now that war between Spain and the United States seems more imminent than ever before, European newspapers are suggesting that the United States is in bad luck in not being a party to the Paris convention of 1856.

Now that war between Spain and the United States seems more imminent than ever before, European newspapers are suggesting that the United States is in bad luck in not being a party to the Paris convention of 1856.

Now that war between Spain and the United States seems more imminent than ever before, European newspapers are suggesting that the United States is in bad luck in not being a party to the Paris convention of 1856.

Now that war between Spain and the United States seems more imminent than ever before, European newspapers are suggesting that the United States is in bad luck in not being a party to the Paris convention of 1856.

Now that war between Spain and the United States seems more imminent than ever before, European newspapers are suggesting that the United States is in bad luck in not being a party to the Paris convention of 1856.

Now that war between Spain and the United States seems more imminent than ever before, European newspapers are suggesting that the United States is in bad luck in not being a party to the Paris convention of 1856.

Now that war between Spain and the United States seems more imminent than ever before, European newspapers are suggesting that the United States is in bad luck in not being a party to the Paris convention of 1856.

Now that war between Spain and the United States seems more imminent than ever before, European newspapers are suggesting that the United States is in bad luck in not being a party to the Paris convention of 1856.

Now that war between Spain and the United States seems more imminent than ever before, European newspapers are suggesting that the United States is in bad luck in not being a party to the Paris convention of 1856.

Now that war between Spain and the United States seems more imminent than ever before, European newspapers are suggesting that the United States is in bad luck in not being a party to the Paris convention of 1856.

Now that war between Spain and the United States seems more imminent than ever before, European newspapers are suggesting that the United States is in bad luck in not being a party to the Paris convention of 1856.

Now that war between Spain and the United States seems more imminent than ever before, European newspapers are suggesting that the United States is in bad luck in not being a party to the Paris convention of 1856.

Now that war between Spain and the United States seems more imminent than ever before, European newspapers are suggesting that the United States is in bad luck in not being a party to the Paris convention of 1856.

Now that war between Spain and the United States seems more imminent than ever before, European newspapers are suggesting that the United States is in bad luck in not being a party to the Paris convention of 1856.

Now that war between Spain and the United States seems more imminent than ever before, European newspapers are suggesting that the United States is in bad luck in not being a party to the Paris convention of 1856.

Now that war between Spain and the United States seems more imminent than ever before, European newspapers are suggesting that the United States is in bad luck in not being a party to the Paris convention of 1856.

Now that war between Spain and the United States seems more imminent than ever before, European newspapers are suggesting that the United States is in bad luck in not being a party to the Paris convention of 1856.

Now that war between Spain and the United States seems more imminent than ever before, European newspapers are suggesting that the United States is in bad luck in not being a party to the Paris convention of 1856.

Now that war between Spain and the United States seems more imminent than ever before, European newspapers are suggesting that the United States is in bad luck in not being a party to the Paris convention of 1856.

Now that war between Spain and the United States seems more imminent than ever before, European newspapers are suggesting that the United States is in bad luck in not being a party to the Paris convention of 1856.

Now that war between Spain and the United States seems more imminent than ever before, European newspapers are suggesting that the United States is in bad luck in not being a party to the Paris convention of 1856.

Now that war between Spain and the United States seems more imminent than ever before, European newspapers are suggesting that the United States is in bad luck in not being a party to the Paris convention of 1856.

Now that war between Spain and the United States seems more imminent than ever before, European newspapers are suggesting that the United States is in bad luck in not being a party to the Paris convention of 1856.

Now that war between Spain and the United States seems more imminent than ever before, European newspapers are suggesting that the United States is in bad luck in not being a party to the Paris convention of 1856.

Now that war between Spain and the United States seems more imminent than ever before, European newspapers are suggesting that the United States is in bad luck in not being a party to the Paris convention of 1856.

Now that war between Spain and the United States seems more imminent than ever before, European newspapers are suggesting that the United States is in bad luck in not being a party to the Paris convention of 1856.

Now that war between Spain and the United States seems more imminent than ever before, European newspapers are suggesting that the United States is in bad luck in not being a party to the Paris convention of 1856.

Now that war between Spain and the United States seems more imminent than ever before, European newspapers are suggesting that the United States is in bad luck in not being a party to the Paris convention of 1856.

Now that war between Spain and the United States seems more imminent than ever before, European newspapers are suggesting that the United States is in bad luck in not being a party to the Paris convention of 1856.

Now that war between Spain and the United States seems more imminent than ever before, European newspapers are suggesting that the United States is in bad luck in not being a party to the Paris convention of 1856.

Now that war between Spain and the United States seems more imminent than ever before, European newspapers are suggesting that the United States is in bad luck in not being a party to the Paris convention of 1856.

Now that war between Spain and the United States seems more imminent than ever before, European newspapers are suggesting that the United States is in bad luck in not being a party to the Paris convention of 1856.

Now that war between Spain and the United States seems more imminent than ever before, European newspapers are suggesting that the United States is in bad luck in not being a party to the Paris convention of 1856.

Now that war between Spain and the United States seems more imminent than ever before, European newspapers are suggesting that the United States is in bad luck in not being a party to the Paris convention of 1856.

Now that war between Spain and the United States seems more imminent than ever before, European newspapers are suggesting that the United States is in bad luck in not being a party to the Paris convention of 1856.

Now that war between Spain and the United States seems more imminent than ever before, European newspapers are suggesting that the United States is in bad luck in not being a party to the Paris convention of 1856.

Now that war between Spain and the United States seems more imminent than ever before, European newspapers are suggesting that the United States is in bad luck in not being a party to the Paris convention of 1856.

ters of men in the old fashion, but would follow the example of the king of Prussia in commencing all merchandise ships as part of the United States navy. If Spain does not wish to follow suit, let her do so at her own risk. WALTER WILLIAMS.

DESPERATE STRUGGLE.

Baltimore—See Auditor John and a Rubber to the Highway.

Noblesville, Ind., March 28.—While Auditor Auditor John was on his way home a masked assailant jumped from behind a telegraph pole and, pointing a revolver at him, commanded him to throw up his hands. John grasped with the rubber and a desperate struggle ensued. Many blows were struck, but neither gained an advantage, except that John prevented the stranger from firing his weapon.

When they fell to the ground the revolver was discharged, the ball striking John's ankle and shattering the bones. He still fought desperately, and succeeded in getting possession of the revolver, when the highwayman made a hasty retreat. John's injury is of a nature that necessitates the amputation of his foot.

Baby Was Not Injured.

Kokomo, Ind., March 28.—Ross Miller and wife of New London behind their team in this city and left their 8-month-old baby on the rear seat of the carriage asleep. The horses took fright at a street car, and breaking the harness, ran away. They were stopped by a policeman, overturning the carriage, which then dragged on its side until in turning a corner it struck a tree and was totally wrecked. The baby was dug out of the debris and found to be uninjured.

Without Light.

Richmond, Ind., March 28.—The county commissioners estimate the damage to county turnpikes, bridges and culverts at \$250,000. Four bridges were totally destroyed. Some small parts of the county roads can not be used. The damage to the electric right plant in this city is nearly \$100,000, \$2,000, as was first given out. There will be no light on the streets until next week.

Dead While Traveling.

Kokomo, Ind., March 28.—Ell Midgton, 70, died suddenly in church at Russellville. He was on his knees leading prayer, when he fell over backward and immediately expired. The sudden death caused a panic and ended the services.

Candidates Nominating.

Columbus, Ind., March 28.—At the Democratic judicial convention of the nineteenth circuit, Francis T. Hord was elected judge, and Francis Miller of Brown county for prosecuting attorney.

Too Much Whiskey.

Louisville, March 28.—George W. Herbert, a young man, presented in court on a charge of passing a bogus check, was adjudged insane and ordered to be committed to the asylum. His insanity is given as the cause of his condition.

Slowly Improving.

Wabash, Ind., March 28.—Captain A. M. Atkinson, the well known Wabash capitalist and philanthropist, who has been alarmingly ill for some time at his home, is slowly improving.

Keen the Receiver.

Louisville, March 28.—Judge Barnham a receiver for the Blue Grass Building and Loan association of Lexington. Charles Kerr, the Lexington attorney, was named.

MARKET REPORTS.

Grain and Stock Quotations For March 27.

New York.

Wheat—No. 1, 90 1/2; No. 2, 90; extra, 90 1/2; No. 3, 89 1/2; No. 4, 89; No. 5, 88 1/2; No. 6, 88; No. 7, 87 1/2; No. 8, 87; No. 9, 86 1/2; No. 10, 86; No. 11, 85 1/2; No. 12, 85; No. 13, 84 1/2; No. 14, 84; No. 15, 83 1/2; No. 16, 83; No. 17, 82 1/2; No. 18, 82; No. 19, 81 1/2; No. 20, 81; No. 21, 80 1/2; No. 22, 80; No. 23, 79 1/2; No. 24, 79; No. 25, 78 1/2; No. 26, 78; No. 27, 77 1/2; No. 28, 77; No. 29, 76 1/2; No. 30, 76; No. 31, 75 1/2; No. 32, 75; No. 33, 74 1/2; No. 34, 74; No. 35, 73 1/2; No. 36, 73; No. 37, 72 1/2; No. 38, 72; No. 39, 71 1/2; No. 40, 71; No. 41, 70 1/2; No. 42, 70; No. 43, 69 1/2; No. 44, 69; No. 45, 68 1/2; No. 46, 68; No. 47, 67 1/2; No. 48, 67; No. 49, 66 1/2; No. 50, 66; No. 51, 65 1/2; No. 52, 65; No. 53, 64 1/2; No. 54, 64; No. 55, 63 1/2; No. 56, 63; No. 57, 62 1/2; No. 58, 62; No. 59, 61 1/2; No. 60, 61; No. 61, 60 1/2; No. 62, 60; No. 63, 59 1/2; No. 64, 59; No. 65, 58 1/2; No. 66, 58; No. 67, 57 1/2; No. 68, 57; No. 69,

